chembers—one and a half tuns in each. The shaft was to feet in depth, and the chambers in which the pow ler to feet in depth, and the chambers in which the pow ler to feet in depth, and the chambers in which the pow ler to the chambers are the chambers and the pow ler to by a galvanic battery, and litted an immense thas of the chamber of the chamber

In the Liverpool County Court the suit of the Liverpool Steam-Tug Company vs. Brown, Shipley & Co., Agents for U. S. steamship Arctic, has been on hearing for a day or two past, but no decision has yet been given. The suit is for £435 damages, caused by the Arctic running down the tug-steamer Mona.

IRELAND.

The Packet Station-The Potato Crop. It would seem that nothing definite has yet been decided respecting a transatiantic packet station. According to The Limerick Chronicle, Rev. Peter Daly, of Galway, has received a letter from Earl Derby, conveying his assurance that no announcement respecting the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire into the merits of the various ports had transpired by the authority of Government.

the authority of Government.

Friday last, several reports on the state of the potato crop were presented to the Poor Law Guardians by the relieving officers of the Gulway Unions. From these reports it would appear that taken in the aggregate a very fair crop will be secured, and that the prices of this staple food of the people will be materially under those of last year.

FRANCE.

Political and other Matters-Mazzini's Agents

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune PARIS, Monday, Oct. 4, 1852. The details of the President's journey present no grand novelty for the last week. Everything tends toward the Empire as heretofore. The enthusiasm which began with being indescribable and unbounded, is, we may say, indescribler and unboundeder. The selegraph has lately found another adjective which it "improves" frequently this past week—the acclama-tions that used to be ardent, eager, "redoubled, if possible," etc., ere now spoken of as "frantic." Among the Prince's politic dodges, (the word is not classic, but apt.) I think I have mentioned that of issuing decrees en route, the aim of which is to set off his business facility and his constant interest in the public welfare. He has ingeniously hightened this effect in two recent instances by the charm of novelty and scenic relief-issuing one from the deck of the war steamer Napoleon, and proclaiming another at the theater in Toulon. Most of these decrees are calculated for the material advantage of the towas where they are rendered. At Marseilles he illustrated where they are rendered. At Marseilles he illustrated his regard for commerce and religion by laying a pair of corner stones—one for a new Exchange, and the other for a new Cathedral. His sentiments in the latter direction have attained that degree of fervor that they seem to have a sort of retroactive efficacy on his whole life. Thus, the Bishop of Marseilles, meeting him at the door of the Church, whither he had come to say his prayers, and having said, "The religious act which your Imperial Highness comes to perform to-day in public, and which, we know is faithfully repeated in your private life, shows us how much higher than human timps rest the great thoughts of your heart, the Prince answers, "whenever I can, I strive to uphold and propagate religious idea." He goes on to say that he meintains religion purely for its own sake, not as an instrument of policy, solely from love of the goodness it inspires, of the truths it teaches. This disinterestedness on the part of the Prince being admitted, the zeal with which the higher cleagy forward his imperial aims is a delightful instance of the law of compensation. His presence at Aix was the occasion of the revival of the games and munuming of the Fae Dies, such as they were instituted by poetical, fanciful old king René, in 1462. The original purpose of them was to show forth the triumph of Christianity over Paganian by representations of scenes drawn from the Bible, in which angels, devile, hishops, and pagan kings munumed and danced along to the sound of the tambourine. On the present occasion, a procession, made of such personages quaintly co-tumed, went out to meet the Prince, shouting, very much out of character, reise l'Empersonage quaintly co-tumed, went out to meet the Prince, shouting, very much out of character, ease l'Empersonage quaintly co-tumed, went out to meet the Prince, shouting, very much out of character, ease l'Empersonage quaintly co-tumed, went out to meet the Prince, shouting, very much out of character, ease l'Empersonage quaintly co-tu his regard for commerce and religion by laying a pair of d, other things being equal, he has rather a tendency

deed, other thongs senin equal, as as a state to benevolence—ther people's money being at his control, a disposition to generosity. The higher kind of gonerosity, the chivalric kind, which recognizes the merit or misfortunes of an enemy, he is wanting in, as was his uncle before him. Intense selfshines, egotism, though acting new on a large scale, is the first quality in his character, the grand element of his fatalism. The Tibus hal of Commerce at Toulon sent him a publiced address superrecible to his imperial Highmess, which was, of course, well received. When a similar body at Have, of course, well received. When a similar body at Have, last December, pussed certain resolves in disapproval of the act of the second of that menth, its members were immediately supenaded from their functions solely because they went out of their legitimate province into the damain of politics.

Tilk about the Infernal Machine is beginning to die away, as well it might. The nine days' wonder has done its intended work, and perhaps overdone it. It would seem at least that the Government has a superion of this sort, if one may judge from a note in yesterday's Monitors, which contains the following singular sentence: "The danger, however, to which the Prince angels have been exposed (a ps. courir), should not be exaggerated; Providence watched over him, and suffered that this machine, which was besides an imperiest one, should be discovered before the arrival of the Prince at Marseilles,"—that is, leaving out the irregular verbs, the Prince was some hundred kilometres, a two-days' journey distant from Marseilles when the police took possession of the preparations of an incomplete infernal machine. Sho has persent from Marseilles when the police took possession of the preparations of an incomplete infernal machine. To keep on exaggerating his danger under these circumstances, gives an air of rishcule to a machine that has operated very well. What this plot at Marseilles in deventy is a single person who has not the impression that th

of Holland,

A Marcelles paper mentions the discovery at the Observatory in that city of a new planet in the constellation Pisces. This is the twentieth of the new small planets, and the first discovered in France.

The Journal des Debats makes merry on the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention at Syramuse. The sayings and doings of "Le reverend Hatch" on that occasion, are given at length. The same journal published a grave article last week on Daniel Webster's position regarding the Presidency. The writer tainks that our great statesman is finishing the close of an honorable career by deplorable sacrifices made to the requirements of a vain popularity, and endangering the destinies of his country for the benefit of his own ambition.

District of his country for the beneat of his own ambition.

I have had so many discreditable things to report of Prefects, that I am additionally glad to notice an orden mance of the Prefect of the Lovie, forbidling taverners, runn-sciiers and others to keep open their drinking establishments during the time of Dicine service. It seems by the preamble of the ordennance, that "in the villages and small towns, cafes, cabarets and dram-shops, are generally found near the Church." I give the following more for its novelty than credibility, although thy informant received it directly from a friend who is in the Police Reportment: Maximi has a number of political agents it that articity in Italy, who avoid suspicion by representing the manedves as agents of Lumley, come to engage at latio for the opera under his directions.

C. 2. 2.

Murders-Steamers to Brazil-Naval News. Louis Napoleon continues his journey, and

last heard of at Narbonne. A great sensation has been made in Paris by A great sensation has been made in Faris by
the assassination of Mr. Morton, correspondent of The
London Daily News, by Mr. Bower, correspondent of
The London Morning Advertiser. It would seem that
Bower had suspicion of criminal intimacy existing between his wife and Morton, and the latter coming into
his apartment at a moment when these suspicions had
received confirmation, Bower struck him on the neck
with a dinner knife he had in his hand and killed him on
the spot. B has, as yet, suded arrest.
The Morning Advertiser, whose correspondent

received confirmation, Bower struck him on the neck with a dinner knife he had in his hand and killed him on the spot. B. has, as yet, eluded arrest.

The Morning Advertiser, whose correspondent Mr. Bower was, has the following particulars of this most melancholy affair. They have been furnished to the Editor of that journal by Mr. Bower himself: Mrs. Bower, in her delirium—which was so violent as to threaten to terminate fatally every hour for several days—expressed so vehement a wish to see Mr. Norton, that the physicians adviced Mr. Bower, whatever his private feelings might be on the subject, to allow her to have her own way, thinking that Mr. M.'s presence might have the effect of subduing the extreme violence of her manner. Mr. Bower, under the circumstances, acquiesced in the wishes of the physicians, and Mr. Morton, came to his house, ent-red the apartment of Mrs. B., and remained by her bedside, with a few brief intervals, several days and nights; Mrs. Bower being, let it not be forgotten, all this time in a state of dreadful delirium, would receive no attentions nor nursing from any one but Mr. Morton, except in occasional intervals, when she became somewhat more calm. During one of the brief periods of Mr. Morton's absence, Mrs. Bower stated that her last child, born four weeks previously, was not Mr. Bower's, but Mr. Morton's absence, Mrs. Bower stated that her last child, born four weeks previously, was not Mr. Bower's, but Mr. Morton's absence, Mrs. Bower stated that her last child, born four weeks previously, was not Mr. Bower's, but Mr. Morton's absence any faith in it, Mrs. Bower reiterated the ascertion with increased emphasis, and said that, as a dying woman, it was true.

Mr. Bower observed that, if he could believe it, either Mr. Morton or himself should, in less than an hour, he adend man. She again energetically declared that the child was Mr. Morton's not Mr. Bower's, and appealed to the housemaid, who happened to be present, whether it was not true that Mr. Morton had slept in the house

child was Mr. Morton's not Mr. bowe's and apparent to the housemaid, who happened to be present, whether it was not true that Mr. Morton had slept in the house reveral nights during Mr. Bower's absence from Paris, about nine months previously. The housemaid said that such was the fact. Mr. Bower then retired into the dising-room, where arrangements had been made for a hurried meal, when unfortunately, while Mr. Bower's prin according to his own statement to us, was madburried meal, when unfortunately, while Mr. Divers brain, according to his own clatement to us, was maddened by what he had heard. Mr. Morton entered the room. Mr. Bower immediately put the question to him, whether the horrible averment of his was was true. Mr. Morton made no reply,—neither almitted nor desied the grave charge which the question implied, but that instant ruched out of the room. Mr. Bower, on the instant ruched out of the room. the grave charge which the question implied, but instant rushed out of the room. Mr. Bower, on the pulse of the moment, snatched up a knife which wa-ing on the table, and rushed after Mr. Morton, over ing on the table, and rushed after Nr. Morton, overtaking him as he reached the fourth or fifth stair, and making a deep wound in the neck, which cut the jugdlavein. Mr. Morton fell that instant, and never spoke a
word, or even uttered a groam. Mr. Bower, acting on
the advice of a relative who was in the house at the
time, hurriedly put on an overcost which was lying beside him, and, through the aid of a female servant, escaped by a back massage.

ed by a back passage.

Such are the correct details of this most horrible affair. Mr. Bower and Mr. Morton had long been on terms of the closest intimacy, and, being engaged in the same pursuits, mutually assisted each other.

Mayor of Uzer.

The Marquis de Dammartin, Mayor of Uzes, in the Gard, was murdered on the 30th ult. A shot from a musket was fired at him as he was leaving his house at an early hour of the morning. Neither the cause of the crime nor the perpetrators are known.

The Journal du Hagre mentions that an in-The Journal du Hacre mentions that an influential company is now being formed at Paris for the
purpose of proposing to the Government the establishment of a line of steamers between Havre and Rio Janeiro. The Company has among its subscribers almost
all the firms which have commercial relations with the
Brazils. It is plauned that the vessels shall run every
month between Havre, Lisbon, Madeira, Goree, Pernsmbuco and Bahis, and be united at Rio with a line
which will run to the other adjoining ports, for the transcost of messengers and merchanine.

est activity is observable in the dockyards of that town. Several vessels have been ordered tor immediate preparation for sea. It is stated, however, that the ships fitting out are to convey troops to relieve the garrisons in the colonies.

Editors Sentenced.

M. Jourdan and M. Sougere, editors of the Siecle, have been severally sentenced to one year's im-prisonment, and a fino of 1,000 frames, for having writ-ten and published an article entitled "Two sorts of Deb-tors," which is considered libelload on the Government.

Commerce with Belgium.

The Messager de Gand states that all the heads of the linea factories in that neighborhood have just held a meeting to take into consideration the present critical situation of their business, in consequence of the commercial differences between Belgium and Franca. The meeting eventually decided to send in a memorial to the Belgian Government to impress on it the necessity of immediately resuming the negotiations.

The Prince President.

A number of placards, particularly offensive to the Prince President, have been posted at Liffe, the authors of which are of course, being diffigently sought after by the Police. Here is a specimen of the most

atrocious:
"MEASURE OF GENERAL SAFETY—DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT.
"In consequence of the ordinary loquacity of women, and the mischief which results from it, we have, after matars deliberation, decreed as follows:
"ART. I. That all women shall be muzzled. Given at St. Cloud, &c. "Louis Napoleon."

Miscellaneous.

Intelligence has been received from Hong Kong, China, of the execution at that place, of a French missionary named Bonnard. No details are given. Count de Cara-Eguia, charged with a private

mission from the Brazilian Government, has arrived in Paris. His mission is said to be the affidre of La Plata. He was recently charged with a mission to Urquiza, at

On the night of 20th ult., M. Charconnac, a on the night of 20th utt., M. Charconhac, a papil at the Observatory of Marseilles, discovered another new planet in the Constellation Pieces. At midnight its right accession was 2° 48°, and its northern declination 19 48°. On the 21st, at 10 hours 40 minutes, its right accession was 2° 36°, and its declination 19 42°. It appeared like a star of the ninth magnitude. The Director of the Observatory proposes to call it Massilia, and to designate it by the symbol (20).

SPAIN.

Arrival of an American Ship of War. The U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, Capt. Ingram, 22 days from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Gibraltar on the 19th, and left for Mediterranean on 22d ult.

Eruption of Mount Etna.

The published accounts from Catania, as to the course of the lava, reach to the 7th September. Zaf-arans, which appears to have been in such a great peril,

s now hoped may escape.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter as late as the 16th September, amouncing the lava to have taken another direction, and is fast approaching Milo, the inhabitants of which, to save the wood, are cutting down their chesnut trees, and, of course, emptying their houses.

A coasting vessel, the Mongibello, when lying at sucher near Catania, had been covered with sal anumoniae, the issue from the magnitain. A specimen has been tent to the from the magnitain.

mine, the issue from the magnetian. A specimen has been sent to this island, and has been pronounced of the very best quality. The mountain sent is forth in vast clouds. We find the following graphic account of the law in a letter dated Catsain, Aug. 30:

"Yesterday, siter breakfast, we reached Zuffarons; from the last house in the village we saw the lays at great.

great,
"The manner in which the extraordinary and fright "The manner in which the extraordinary and fright ind torrent advanced is not to be described—it must be seen. It moves showly and uninterruptedly: the first least obstacle they encounter; then send forth streamlets here and there, recode, extend themselves, and of least breaking in the fire, nothing more, and now more damage succeeds. Every now and them it is a previously noticed, its rested, denoting the presence of greater obstacles or of water.

"By day all this grand mass presents an appearance"

"By day all this grand mass presents an appearance"

"By day all this grand mass presents an appearance of the second manner of the parties of the Darmstadt Convention.

"Brussia.

"Brussia.

"Political Affairs.

Political Affairs.

Political Affairs.

Political Affairs.

The reply of the States of the Coalition to the Prussian note of the 30th August, has not yet been officielly presented, but its purport is, nevertheless, and church in July, and are a very destinctive, and this, we believe, will also the parties of the Darmstadt Convention.

Prussia.

rible.

"The streams of lava are much higher than the serrounding land, for as the former lands have become solid
the new leve flows over them.

"In truth, nothing can be more picturesque, could we
direct ourselves of the feeling of misery and grief which
pervades this hapless region.

"The lava flows over the richest and most cultitied even of the genutry destroying vinerards, all

"The leve flows over the richest and most culti-vated part of the country, destroying vineyards, all sorts of fruit trees, and some houses. Conceive the misery that has fallen on many proprietors and colonists. "Since writing the above, we have accounts from Ca-tania to the 24th September, up to which date the erup-tion continued, but without having destroyed any village, though rich vineyards, woods, &c., have been dersa-tated."

Assassinations-The Jesuits. Letters from Bologua of 24th ult. state that everal assassinations for political causes had taken place

A letter from Milan, 25th ult., states that the property of the Jesuits, in Lombardy, is about to be re-stored to them.

AUSTRIA.

State of the Country Despotism-Mr. McCar-

dy-Catholics in Prussia.

VIENNA Saturday, Sept. 25, 1852. I date this from the capital of Modern Barbaria, where the full glory of the reaction, of broken vows, of royal perjury, priestly pardon, and despotic powers, are seen and felt in all departments of life. It would be difficult, nay, quite impossible, to give your readers a correct idea of the actual condition of things here. I will relate a little incident which occurred todey to a young men in my charge, which may serve to elucidate some of the salutary measures adopted to preserve the safety of this great empire, and promote peace and good order among the people.

Passing through the streets alone and quietly, this afternoon my young protegé, Mr. B., was arrested and taken to the police office, and detained for an hour be-fore he knew where he was, or why he was there. At length an interpreter appeared through whom he was interrogated by the magistrate as to his name, age, occupation, place of birth and residence, where he was going, why he was here, at what hotel he stopped, whether he had friends here, and who they were, &c. And all this for what? Because he wore a hat whose color did not suit the taste of despotism! That was all.

relor did not suit the taste of despotism! That was all. The Government of this great empire of thirty-four milhons, with an army of 500,000, steoping to interfere with the color of boys hate! Mighty!

What makes this case vastly more important "in the affairs of nations" is that it was a "bran new hat," bought in Berlin, and within sight of the pelace of His Royal Majesty, the King of Prussia, where they are sold, and where they are sorn, ad libitum, none milesting or making afraid. And, besides, the young man had worn the obnexious Hart all over the Emperor's palace, into the imperial library, nuneum, picture galleries, mineralogical cabinet, treasury of crown jewels—to see his splendid carriages which cost over a million and a half of florins—in the Volksgarten, and all about the city, nobody eaving "Why do ye so?" But no sooner was he caught alone than he was arrested, and, after an exnobody saying "Why do ye so?" But no sooner was he caught alone than he was arrested, and, after an examination sent to his hotel with strict orders not to appear in the streets with that HAT on; it was sellitious." What an idea! A young man, 17 years old, from America breed a "sedition" in Austric, when he cannot speak five words of the language, and simply because he ware a hat of a reddich brown color, but in form like those in common use! What a glorious thing is monarchy! The hats we all wear as most travelers do were not

a hat of a reddish brown color, but in form like those in common use! What a glorious thing is monarchy! The hats we all wear, as most travelers do, were not allowed a few months ago. They are called Mazzaii Hats, while the one which procured the arrest of my young triend is called a Kossuth hat. Good! I would willingly be arrested twice a day for a week if that would procure for me the honor of being reckoned the friend of that great man.

Thus you see dimly the state of things here. The Government is jealous of everybody, and everybody hates or despises it; the great mass of the people do, and whenever they get a chance they say as—privately, of course—it would not do to whisper loud enough to be heard by the thousand cavesdroppers employed by the Government to watch at every corner and note the kats, and words, and looks.

Nobody cen travel here without a paseport—not even their own citizens, from one town to another. Woman and young girls and boys are required to have them. Before entering and on leaving this city, and also at Prague, the cars are entered by officers with swords by their sides, who demand to see the passports and make note of them. Can a assion thus hampered long remain quiet? I think not. All may seem quart on the surface, but I know that great dissatisation prevails all over the land. An impression everywhere exists that ten years cannot clapse without a general and a thorough revolution. The young last who heard people tak in '48, know semething of the oppressions incaped upon their parents, will be the soldiers by and-by. It may be they will fight for their oppressors, but I doubt it. They will be slow to make war upon their own homes. The system of transportation will not suffice. Lombardians Allers will not shoot Hungarian mothers, nor will Austrians butcher Lombardians, nor Hungarians Rohemians. The Create, who are stationed here, may, perhaps, do any thing for pay, but the Poles will not join them to missacre the people.

The Emperor, with royal visitors, has been having a

thing for pay, but the Poles will not join them to missacre the people.

The Emperor, with royal visitors, has been having a great joilidection at Peeth the past two weeks. Tary make a fine display, it is said, and wen immense honors from all the Hungarian people. The fact is an edict preceded him, requiring all the nobles and people to be in attendance and make a display, and, in presence of the immense soldiery they dare not disobey. The young Emperer, like his reyal compeer in France, won upon the hearts of priests and a tew old women by gifts of gold, and freede m of a few imprisoned for opinion sake. It is well that these despots think themselves believed. It quiets their fears somewhat, and makes themself-satisfied, like the Brasilway daudy when he thinks he is admired by those who deeply despise him.

If quies their rears send on the chinks he is almired by those who deeply despise him.

Another weakness in the Governments in Europe, is their poverty. They are all in debt and are constantly becoming more so. There is no money here but paper, except a few silver six Krentzer, and copper one Krentzer pieces. Bills which with us are called "shuplatters, afte the only small currency in circulation. The Emperor is trying to raise the wind by lutteries and railroads. The Kings of Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, in fact all petty Governments have gone deep into lottery gambling, as the show-bills in every city testity.

The people generally lock despendent, and unhappy. There is nothing seen of that life and cheer which was immant everywhere, four years say. Everywhere wage, women are seen working at all sorts of labor, even to mixing morter and carrying the hod. I saw some so employed to-day about the juvenile Emperor's palace. It is carmina to see them laboring on the railroads and other public works, which belong to this Majesty of twenty years.

ther pursas versas are sense, which years, wenty years.

The cholers prevails severely in the north, and has an immenced its ravages in Berlin, but not sufficiently to acide much alarm. It is not in this part of Europe.

Mr. McCurdy, our Charge, returns home next month, and he has been Mr. McCurdy, our Charge, returns home next month. He is tired of the wretchelmess and wrongs he has been doorned to witness here. Every man should be proud to have his home in America, where people can wear such hats as they choose, and breathe and speak freely. What a lesson our country is reading to the world! No army, no soldiers even to guard our treasury. We look with scorn, almost, upon those who strut about our forts and ships of war. And yet ours is the land to which the rebellious and danctes of all others feel No one fears revolutions, nor civil wars, becade men say what they please. And yet Napoleon, le petit, has saved France, and the Kings restored order! What a libel on humanity.

I love to think and write of our good land. I look back upon it is the prisoner does from the window of his cell upon a besetiful landscape, for I cannot speak here. Just now Mr. McC, said to me, in my room, "do not speak lend, there may be cause in the next room." He said it in a hunked tone, as everybody talks here ou most typics of common conversation, in cases, in gardens, and everywhere. What a shame to fetter the freedom of speech! Did Kossuth create a revolt among as—a civil war, by discupsing openly and boddly topics upon which there was a wile disagreement! The people remember Kossuth here with affection. They have great hopes in him yet. He is loved by the people, foured by the despot, and bedied by their apologicers. He and Marrint are the terror of the Church, as Cromwell was of the people of Connought, whose bitterest invective is to this day the "curse of Krumanell on ye."

A trifting diriculty has arisen in Berlin, touching the demand made by the "Minister of Worship" upon the Catholics, for the use made of the money given to them by the Government. They do not like to answer. The Minister insists, and they refuse. Priests do not like to acknowledge any power above the Church. They want their own way in temporalities as well as in things eternal. An appeal has been made to his Majesty. The result is not known. It is supposed to be a ruse by which to feel the extent of their influence, with professedly Protestant powers. The termination is watched narrowly. mentry,
I love to think and write of our good land. I look

testant powers. The termination is watched narrowly

Military Shows-Radetzky.

The camp near Pesth, has been broken up, and the troops have gone into winter quarters. The ex-pense of the maneuvers is calculated at three millions

foring—rather expensive pastime.

Field-Marshal Kadetzky is about to retire from active revice to his villa at Kayback. It is said that the death of the Duke of Wellington has impressed him unplessently with the fact that, occasionally, even Field-Marchals die.

Death of a Prince-New Steamers. Prince Gustarus, Duke of Upland, second son of the King of Sweden, died at Christians on the 24th ult. He landed there on 18th, with the King or Queen, and complained of indisposition. Next day he was seized with violent fever and died.

was seized with violent fever and died.

Three new lines of steamships have just been organized in the North of Europe, namely: one between Christiana, Bergen and Droutheim; another between Christiana, Gottenburg, Copenhagen and Stettia, and a third between Christiana and Humburg. Nost of the shareholders in the enterprise are English. Another line has been recently put in running order between Lubec and Helsing, for the capital of Fuland.

AFRICA.

Important Discovery-A Blow-up-

M. Zucchi, a chemist, in the employ of the M. Zucchi, a chemist, in the employ of the Viceroy of Egypt, has discovered the means of clarifying the oil extracted from the grains of cotton, and rendering it for use in manufactures. The Viceroy has secured to the discoverer the exclusive right, for ten years, of clarifying and selling the oil.

On the L3th ult., a fortress at Tunis accidentally blew up, and did considerable damage to the city.

INDIA.

Disturbances-Movements of Troops. Letters and papers by the Overland Indian Mail are to hand. The telegraphic dispatch received persteamship America has already announced the few features that the news present. Dates from Bombay are to list September, and from Calcutta, Aug. 19.

Disputationals and the second section of the section

Ist September, and from Calcutta, Aug. 13.

Disturbances seem again likely to break out on the north-western frontier of Hindostan. Along the eastern boundary peace is undisturbed. The whole country, from Peshawar to Kurrachee had been deluged with rain, and the Indus had overflowed its banks, doing great damage. Severe shocks of earth-quake were felt at several places in Bengal Presidency, about 4½ A. M. August 4. A ship named the Runnymede was to sail from Bombay for Australia about 25th August, with emigrants, many of them Angio-Indians, who think they can better their condition in the gold country. A riot took place as Benares August 2, but was quieted by a detchment of cavalry with whips.

The reinforcements for Burmah were on their way to Madras and Calcutts for embarcation to Rangoon. The army which will be assembled in November will number 20,000 men, of all arms. No reliable information respecting an advance on Prowe has transpired. All fears of an invasion of Assam are dispelled by the conduct of the Rajah of Munipore, a frontier ally of the British, who has organized a force to bar the passage of the Burmese through his country, for which service it is presumed he will be rewarded by the British with a slice of the Burmese territory. Disturbances seem again likely to break out

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON—On Saturday, Oct. 2, after the sailing of the America, the market closed firmly, with prices rather stiffer. Sales 12.000 bales, including 1,000 American for export, and 2,000 American, with 1,500 Eyyptian, on speculation. Monday, the market was firm, at the extreme rates of hat week, with sales of 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation, and 1,000 for export. On Tuesday moroung the market opened quiet, the advices per Europa having come to hand and being considered rather more favorable for the crop. Sales reached only 6,000, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 500 for export. Market closed quietly. Prices are thus quoted by the lending brokers. New Orleans Fair, 644; Middling, 5,dd. Fair Mobiles, 6 dd., Middling, 5,dd. Ordinary, 5a3-9dc, Inferior, 474-43d. Import for past three days 11,500 bales. CORN—A considerable amount of business has been done in Breadainfis the past three days, with full prices for selected purcels of Whent and Flour. At Thesday's market warshous d parcels were held for the prices of last week, there being but a thin attendance of millers, (in consequence of the rain, loss sing last were noticed at easier rates. American

White so'd in retail at 31 3.

PROVISIONS, &c.—James McHenry reports nothing new to advise in Becon, the stock being exhausted. In Beef and Perk no new feature. Lard quiet. Fine Cleese is in equest at full rates. In Quaractron lirk and Oils, no transcrinors are reported. Taillow is in active demand. Rice We are indebted to Messrs. Richardson, Brothers and Co.,

We are indebted to Messes. Richardson. Brothers and Co., for the following report:

LIVERFOOL, Tuesday, Oct. 5, P. M.

COTTON—Sales since America sailed, 42,00 bales, including 6,000 bales to day, prices firm but quiet.

Provisions—Some large sales of Beef for London, made at a very considerable decline. Hillman's brand and S mith's at 36) per tierre. The usual stock taking on 30th ult. is going on. It is said the stock will be nearly as heavy as at same time last year, at which many are surprised, and shews but a trifling increase for actual consumption. Many substitutes in our ships are being used, such as Butter, Cheese, &c.

LARD-None in first hands. Prices in retail 61 and 61 per cut for sweet. 350 tunsexper

State of Trade. Business quite scrive, but no new tenture to report. Ac-unts from India just received, seem likely to induce a con-mance of large shipment.

London Markets. London Markets.

Sugar.—The report to Tuesday evening, 5th states 248
hins. Barbadoes, partly sold at from 39 to 39; 2,000 bags
hrown Madras hearly all taken in at from 25 to 27/6; refixed Market very sleady and prices firm. Covres, at anotion 166 casks plantation Ceylon, at 51/852/6; 1,600 bags
Costa Rice partly sold at from 43/851/. Market quiet.

Rice—25 bags damaged Bengal sold at auction from 8.6 &
10/6; Tatlow—Market very firm; P. Y. C. new, 41/6;
tock 85,519 casks against 34,863/. Ott.s—Market rather quiet
o-day.

Money.—English stock market flat, without change in process Consols still quoted 99[in 100, both for money and

Review of the Corn Trade.

Review of the Corn Trade.

The breath of lead lead down for Witer I lead and was about the same as in ordinary years in England and Scotland, but in Ireland was of this grain was sown than usual. The seed time was very propritions, and the winter proving mild said open, the plant presented a promising appearance early in the spring. The worn of genial warmth in the first months of a more checked vegetation, but Wakar had then already attained areat strength, and the dry weather in June, and the intrinse lead and drouth in Juny, did no injury to this crop; indeed, until near the close of the least-annead month the prospects for the Wakar harvest were highly promising, and but for subsequent rain in Angust we should robably have had one of the largest crops ever grown in the covertry. Constant rain, and violent calcad wind, for a period of three weeks, at a time when the grain in all the studies in parts of the kingdom was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, marred the singulon was ripe and ready for harvesting, to injure the quality and to detract greatly from the produce. In this state of things farmers were fairly at a loss wint to do—to leave their crops in the fields at the mercy of the elements, or endeavor to secure them as well as circumstances would permit. The latter alternative was carried in very bad condition; much had begun to sproat before it was carted, and the great balk wont into the stackyard in very indifferent order. Previous to the commencement of cutting, it was discovered that blight an intildew prevailed to an unissue extent slong the east coase, more especially on the feel hands of Linucolnshire, Cambridgeshire, an

Three delets were an apparent in the nome and some of the Southern counties, and we should therefore in all probability have had great variety of quality, even if the weather had been suspicions for the in-sathering; but the main cause of the impiry was unquestionably the three weeks with in August. In the northern parts of the kingdom the Coan was not so far advanced when the wet set in, and farmers were, therefore, under no necessity to hurry in their crops; the mischief in that direction has consequently been comparatively slight, and we are inclined to think that the produce of Winkar will be equal to that of good average years, both in quantity and quality, in most, if not all the rigitals counties north of the Humber; wills in Scotland we consider the result superior in every respect. The favorable manner in which the harvest has been concluded in the late districts may go far to compensate, in a national yout of view, for the damage sustained in the South, and in point of quantity we are disposed to believe that, notwith-sanding the unquestionable loss caused by the truly unpropitious weather during harvest time, there will not be any material deficiency. The bulk of straw is immense, and though the yield of grain is small in proportion, it will probably be nearly, if not quite equal to ordinary seasons. The area deficiency is in quality and weight; the former is in namy cases so inferior as to render the Coan wholly unfit or miller's use, and the weight is certainly 4 to 5 lbs. Phashel less in the principal Wheat-producing counties than the average weight of last year's crop.

With such a great variety in quality, and so decided a difference as exists this season in the yield on various kinds of suils, a very socurate estimate is rendered nearly impossible; but after a careful consideration of the subject, we come to the following conclusion: that three-fourths of the Witar grown south of the Humber was harvested during wet weather, and that the quality of the same varies from very inferior to moderatel

The subdued tone of the English advices has not had the effect of reducing prices in the continental markets, and Whear being at present relatively deares on the continent than in this country, we can hardly estudate on consignments to any extent being made. The shipments of spring Coan from foreign ports have also been on a retail scale of late, supplies of the new crops having come forward but sparingly.

of late, supplies to the salary's date, state that very full prices partially.

Daning letters of Tursillay's date, state that very full prices had been asked for fine qualities in granary, and that the liftle new that had chine forward had met buyers at rates quife equal to those previously current; for a parcel of high mixed, weighing 61: h & bush, equal to 43; and for secondary sorts, 40: \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ fire or board had been given. The supplies of spring Coax had barely authord for the home conconsumption, and it was thought that there would be little for a recristion.

phies of spring CORN has barry processing phin and it was thought that there would be little consumption, and it was thought that there would be little for experiation.

The advices from the Lower Baltic ports agree as to the result of the harvest in those parts. Wheat is reported to hard yielded well, and the quality is described as fine, the stream part having been harvested in expital condition. Stocks of old Wheat appear to have been reduced into a narrow compass in that quarter, and the deliveries from the growers having been on quite a moderate scale, full terms having been saked, asy 38; to 40; \$\Pi\$ qr. free on bosert. Bax-ley is also dear at most of the Baltic ports, ranging in value rom 22; to 24; \$\Pi\$ qr. Of Oars there are hardly any offers. Hamburg letters of Tuesday report an increase in the supply of Wheat, and the demand having continued slow, prices had given way about \$64\$. \$\Pi\$ qr. Typing Coan had, on the other hand, been in good request, and Baxiley was quoted 1; \$\Pi\$ qr. higher than on that day week.

From France the reports are not of so animated a character as they were last week; the value of Wheat and Room terms the leading ports on the coast as well as at the markets in the leading ports on the coast as well as at the markets in the interior.

Havre Market.

Havre Market.

Havre, Oct. 3, 1932.

The Cotton market, yesterday, was firm at unchanged prices. Sales about 1,000 bales. 130 bags Gonaves Coffee at 50f. per 50 kilogrammes. Sugar, not so much doing, is consequence of higher figure demanded by holders. Rice, held at higher price; 107 tierces taken for Antwerp, part at 31f. per 58 kilogrammes. Ashes dull.

[Note.—Europa's advices not received at date of the above report.]

The weekly Reviews from the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Produce markets state that business was more active and that prices showed a tendency to improvement. Coffee was generally in better demand, higher rates having been paid for particular descriptions. Refined Sugar, in consequence of purchases, had slightly advanced. Rice and Indigo continued to be operated in freely. The accounts from Antwerp and Hamburg represent a similar position of trade.

Dutch Markets.

Calcutta Markets.

Chleutta Markets.

The high rates of freight and the unsettled state of Exchange have tended to curtail operations in computry Produces, although a fair business has been done a fair business has also been done in Sugars, and at much in Raw Siak, as the supplies, which have been about, owing to the failure of the July bund, would admit. The transactions in Rice, Saltperess, Corans, Saftlower and Jute, for the British murket, have been limited. Hipes continue in active request, and Ottesseps have been going forward in fair quantities. The smaller articles of export generally have been neglected. In our import market a better tone is apparent, accompanied by an improved demand. Exchange had been fluctuating between 205/22.2d for credits. The Money market continued well supplied.

Routher Market.

Bombay Market.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1832.
Money increases in abundance. Import market tolerably stendy. Marine Stores duil. Exchange on England 20 Propee. Document bills 2.04. Dollars at 60 days' sight. Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular.

Wright, Gendy & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arctic.] 34 CHAPEL-ST, LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5, 1852.

COTION—The animated inquiry which existed for this staple at the close of business on Friday last, continued unstated on Saturday and Monday, the sales of both days being large, and all classes displaying great confidence; so much so, indeed, that holders offered their stocks less freely, and a partial advance on last week's rates was currently paid for American descriptions in demand. After the close of business the Europa's accounts were received, but were considered very conflicting in their tenor, and caused some irregularity in the opening transactions to-day, besides giving a check to the amount of operations, increased in some degree by its being Manchester market day, and many being absent attending the same. At this particular period, and for some weeks to come, the advices from America will have more or narket rule.

The sales for the past three days are estimated as

The sales for the past three days are estimated at Ansent. Spec. & E. Aner. Egt & Braz. Surat. Saturday. 12 (36) 4,460 7,000 4,000 1,000 bales. Monday. 15,660 6,660 11,500 2,300 1,200 The support for same time is about 11,500 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

New-Orleans Fair. 64 Middling. 34,205 Ordinary. 44,205 Metile Fair. 64 Middling. 34,205 Ordinary. 44,205 Metile Fair. 64 Middling. 35,205 Ordinary. 44,205 In Manchester the firm position of Spinners, based upon the contracts they are in poss soin of, and the advanced price of the raw material, prompting them to demand additional value for Yarn, which has in many instances been paid, tends to check fresh engagements, and for India there has been less doing, although the last Bombay advices are calculated to stimulate the inquiry, which has also been of an interacturer for the Continent, very much to the prejudice of manufacturers of cloth, who do not participate in the improvement.

in the improvement.

Our GRAIN market exhibits much firmness, and for Whear there has been an improved demand, which has advanced the price ld. 2.2d. 2.70 fb for average parcels good Philadelphia and Baltimore. Without having to report a large business in FLOUR, very full prices are readily obtained for all kinds, and soar has advanced 3d. 25d. 27 bbl. INDIAN CORN has been in better request, and is the turn desare. Imports of all kinds moderate.

Robt. Makin & Sons' Circular.

Robt. Makin & Sons' Circular.

TURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1852.

In the British markets held toward the close of the wark, the vibrations in the Conn trade were unimportant, prices in some cases being reported a shade lower, others at the same time exhibiting a siight amendment, whilst more generally unabated firmners appeared to prevail. In Ireland the delivertes of new Grain are stated to be liberal, and taken freely by millers and consumers at improving rates. Foreign Whirat and Malzz, the late extensive imports having been principally disposed of, begin to command attention, and, including the inferior descriptions of Breausity is a moderate quantity of Oars and a good supply of Oarseal, we have received little produce coastwise and from Ireland since this day week; while from various parts abroad, as specified below, we have to note a tolerable import of Warat and Indian Conn, with two small parcels of Oars from Archangel, and of Breaus from the Baltic and Egypt, the arrivals of States Flours being 3,000 bbls., and of French, 1853 sacks only; the exports of Flours during the week immunities to nearly 10,000 bbls. and 1,173 sacks, those of Warat to 2,214 qrs., and Indian Corn 1,970 qrs.

We have had a very firm market to-day, and most descriptions of Foreign Willear must be written in 49 basied dearer than on Tuesday last; this its some degree checked the sale, but on the whole a fair business was done, and, berides our local and country demand, several parcels were taken for shipment to Ireland. Of farmers Wilear the show this morning was large, but the weather continuing extremely boistorous and wet, part was not in equal condition to the supply of last week; the general runs, however, were in fair denomed, and they samples rather exceeded late prices. American Flours was in steady but not in so extensive request, as at the close of the week, choice qualities of both sweet and sour commanding 3d. per boll. advance; French and Irish fully maintaining previous rates.

In Malt and Pass no variation. Egyptius Brans aga

advance: French and Iriah fully maintaining previous rates.

In Malt and Pras no variation. Egyptian Brans again sell more freely, up to 30/ \$\psi\$ 480 fb. OATS and OATMEAL were in somewhat less demand, but at full prices: the latter article is in request for forward shipment from Ireland, but there is now very little offering.

INDIAN CORN continues in moderate demand on the spot; floating cargoes are taken up as they arrive, and for this article as well as Wheat on the passage, there exists a good inquiry, though, from the tenacity of holders, transactions are not easily worked at the moment.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Arctic.]

LIVERPOOL, 10th Month 4th, 1852.
Since our respects of the 1st, we have had no change in the Grain trade of this port; prices of every article may be quoted as on that day, with only a limited business doing. Supplies from abroad since this day week have been moderate of Wheat, and small of Flour, whether Sacks or Barrela. The weather very stormy and wet.

10th Month 5th.

The weather very stormy and wet.

10th Month 5th.

10th Month 5th.

10th Month 5th.

10th Month 5th.

We had a thin attendance of Millers at our market this morning (much less than any for some time past) and in consequence but a limited business was done in Wheat; ware-housed parcels were held for the prices of last week, but exiship lots were offered at easier rates. American Flour of really good quality was in demand at 21/3621/6; Westerns were offering at 20,6 ex ship, but such met with bet little attention; French was in good request at 37/263/ \$P\$ Sack for extra qualities.

There was more disposition to purchase Indian Corn C. P. & 1, than last week, and 27/3 freely bid for Ibrail; on the spot very little was done in Yellow, and White sold in retail at 31/3. New Oatmeal was quiet, but old of good quality more salable at 21/4 Load. For Oats a fair retail demond at the currency of the close of last week. Exprisin Beans steady at 30/4 4800 fbs. We are respectfully.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE. Cholera-Failures-The French Empire.

Intelligence has been received at Vienna from Syria that the Druses are everywhere arming and that an insurrection in Palestine is apprehended. Travelers from Germany are prohibited from

entering Denmark and Sweden unless they are provided with clean talls of health. The measure is in conse-quence of the appearance of cholera in Pomerania. No quarantine, however, is established. A great banquest was given on Monday, 4th, hest, to John Bright, M. P.

The commercial community in Egypt have been thrown into a state of excitement, by the issue of a Government order probabiling, the export of corn from Alexandria, or the porte above it, a scarcity being feared exercise, to the short insudation of the river this year.
Walter Logan & Co., a London house in the

South American trade, have suspended payment, on account of the defalcations of their partner at Linus. A split is reported to have taken place among the Ministry respecting the expediency of an immediate precisimation of the Empire. The statement, however, tests on meterumor.

Later from London. By TELEGRAPH TO LIVER WOL. Livearoot, Wednesday noon, Oct. 6.

A dispatch from London, just received. states that telegraphic advices had been received from Vienna, announcing that there was quite a panic on the Vienna 'Change, in consequence of the continued heavy expenditures on the military.

The rate at London to-day of exchange on America is 80, leaving a small profit on importations into

The market for American Cotton is flat. The sales will probably, from present appearances, not exceed yesterday's-ray 6,000 bales. No change in

No arrivals at Liverpool to-day. The past three days have been very stormy, with rain. No

The Madrid papers contain an account of a very curious trial, which has just taken place in that city, and which has excited a good deal of attention The crime was child-robbery, for the purpose of exten ing money from the parents. The criminals were two well-knowe dramatic writers, Don José de Torres y Mo noz and Don Francisco Candado. Both moved in the highest circles, and were universally respected. The act was committed under the following circum bances; Hard by the Toledo bridge, just outside the city gates, is the dwelling of Don Manuel Jerez, a man of property, and the father of a family of nine children, of whom one is a boy of nine years. About 5 P. M., of the 4th of March last, the parents sent this boy to a shoemaker's under the care of a rervant, José Petez. On their re turn, just after dark, they were suddenly attacked by two persons it masks, who enveloped the child in a bry closk, threstening him with death in case he made any outery, and blindfolding Perez, forced him to carry of the boy, under their guidance. In this manner they after a long walk, came to a house which they entered and where one of the persons wrote a letter in a feigned hard and incorrect language to the father demanding 54,000 reals—about \$6,750—for the ransom of the boy, and threatening in case that sum was not sent by the messenger before 10 P. M., that he should never see his son again living. The messenger was the servant him self. The father, on reading the note, was naturally strongly excited, but did not lose his presence of mind He went immediately to the then civil Governor of the City-now Minister of the Interior-and related to him the sfiair. The Minister instantly ordered the arrest of the servant.

Perez denied all knowledge of the affair until about the beginning of August, when one day he was allowed a rather large allowance of liquor, under the influence of which he contradicted himself, and let out the whole It seems that the two Dramatists had sequeed him to join in the plot by a promise of a third of the sum to be obtained, with which he was to take himself off to America.

Torres and Candado kept the boy hidden until the next night after his seizure, when fearing the discovery of the crime, they carried him to another put of the city and left him there, where he was afterward found by a watchmen, brought to the Covernor, and thus restored to his parents. The criminals have each been sentenced to five year, hard labor in prison.

A Race of Red Men in Western Africa, The Nouvelles Annales des Voyages for June

contains a translation by Cherbonneau, Professor of Arabic at Constantine, of the journey of a traveler named Tuggurt via Timbuctoo to the Mountains of the Moon. These mountains, however, according to this account, do not lie in Middle, or rather Eastern Africa, as laid down in our geographies, but among the Western highlands, which fill the space between the middle course of the Niger and the Atlantic Ocean. The route taken was from Timbuctoo to Dschenne, up the Niger, then for some time upon the Niger, and finally by land to Eambars, Schay, Maika and Sakat. Then follows the ensuing passage: "Beyond the circle of Sakat begins, so to speak, a new world; the people have a red color, of whom a part are herdsmen, posse sing innumerable herds of camels and flocks of sheep; the rest are husbandinen. One travels some two months upon the territory, and then comes to a great salt lake, called Sebkat Schanaktha. This lake loses itself in the ands of a boundless desert, in which one finds no trace of vegetation. Across this desert, the passage of which occupies five weeks, dwell nations of a red color, living in tents made of buffalo skins, and subsisting on dates and camel's milk. Then comes a second waste, which can be crossed in fifteen days; after which occur the first oases, which belong to the Mountains of the Moon, and are inhabited by red men." Are these accounts netunity based on facts? The journey, as described, is long enough to bring one to the Atlantic.

Mr. Giddings on his own Mileage.

From The A-biabu's Sentinel.

I have just seen a handbill purporting to contain the copy of a letter from E. Whittlew, just issued from the effice of The Conneaut Reporter. To that extraordinary emanation from the Controller of the Treasury, I wish to easy a few words by way of reply. It purports to be written in answer to one addressed to him by the editor of The Conneaut Reporter. The contents of Mr. Allen's letter can only be ascertained by that part of it which Mr. Whittlewer savings.

To this statement of Mr. Allen, I have but a short re by I attended no such meeting. I heard so such charges at any meeting of the kind, and sever at any time, nor on any occasion, nor to any person did I sayer intimate that I ever received my mileage or any partion of it from Mr. Whittiersy's hands, or under his authority. This entere statement of Mr. Allen's is an unmittigated falso-

All that Mr. Whittlesey, therefore, says in reply to this statement may be passed over with the simple remark that he should never assail a man of honorable protensions upon the authority of the editor of The Coansas.

What I have said in relation to Mr. Whittlesey on this What I have said in relation to Mr. Whittlesey on this subject has leng been in pint over my own signature, and before the public. It is simply this: that the allowance of mileage atways passess under the inspection, and is subject to the decision of the First Controller of the Treasury. That during the fourteen years I have been in Congress, my mileage has been smetioned by that officer. That it had been sanctioned and approved by Mr. Whittlesey, the present head of that Bareau, and that to say my mileage was illegal, was to charge him with direliction of duty.

It is admitted by Mr. Whittlesey that the Controller of the Treasury did thus sanction and approve the mileage

with direfletion of duty.

It is admitted by Mr. Whittlesey that the Controller of the Treasury did thus sanction and approve the mileage of every member of the House of Representatives up to the first session of the last Congress; but he says that although he rejected the constructive mileage of the Senatore, he did not pass upon the mileage of the members of the House of Representatives; that having been done by his predecessor before he entered upon his duties. Upon this point I presume he is correct, although my information was derived from an other who ought to have known the fact, and who I am sure had no ought to have known the fact, and who I am sure had no ought to have known the fact, and who I am sure had no ought to have known than himself. I was certainly crrect in saying that my mileage had ever been approved and sanctioned by the Controller of the Traintry; and though Mr. Whittlesey did not fill the office actine time the mineage of the House was settled in 1842, as I supposed, yet my remy it was substantially correct.

But while Mr. Whittlesey denies in the strongest terms the legality of my mileage in 1850, he did not hesitate to pres upon and sanction the allowance to Genéral Cass of 2,162 miles; to Senator Felch, 2,342 miles; to Senator Dodge, of Uwes, 3,600 miles; to Senator Walker, of Wisconsin, 3,960 miles; to Senator Pologe, of Iowa, 3,600 miles; to Senator Walker, of Wisconsin, 3,960 miles in proportion than mine. The usually traveled road for them was

of lows, 3,000 miles; to Senstor Walker, of Wisconsin, 3,960. All there silowances were far higher in proportion than mine. The usually traveled road for them was the usually traveled road for me. Yet Mr. Whittlesey sanctioned and offered those allowances, while he assals me for receiving far less in proportion to the distance I residd from Washington. His official action should bester comport with his professions.

As to the emendment to the appropriation bill of 1850, I understood it to have been inserted by the S-mate in conscenence of the controversy between some of their members and Mr. Whittlesey; and although I opposed if, my recelle than is that we could not get the years and mays upon it, and of course my vote would not appear against it. It was, however, attached to the appropriations of this year, and died when the money appropriated by the bill was expended, and should have had no agree the action of Mr. Whittlesey since that time. Yet if he has given an erroneous construction to it, I will not be drawn into any controversy with him on a mater of such triffing consideration. Other and more important natures demand his and my ettention.

Mr. Whittlesey is correct in action.

cettent menters demand his and my ettention. Mr. Whittherey is correct in saying.

The 105d blace at the House of Representatives is as follows:

It that the the cuty of the Committee on Maleurs to secretain of report the distract to the designation of the Committee on Maleurs to accretion of report the distract to the designation Arms, for which such more chall revers by:

This rule was slepted on the 15th of September, 1837. The third maleur is the fewer of the test. It is been for that Committee to reset each manufact to state the distance he is entitled to pay for interpr.

He is the correct in saying that my mileage at the three resists of the XXVin Congress was estimated at 460 miles; but when he represents that as more than I was emitted to by law, he is most emphatically in

error.

Agreeably to the practice as stated by Mr. Whittlesey, as the next result n of Congress when called on by the Committee on Mile age, I sent to them the sund estimate of 480 milet as the distance from my residence to Washingto. When this estimate came before the canonities, they declared it under to myself, and by a unanknout vote raised it to fee handred and treaty-error miles.

This was done by the committee, without any request